(b) Corrections to the measured air mass-flow-rate shall be made when an engine system incorporates devices that add or subtract air mass (air injection, bleed air, etc.). The method used to determine the air mass from these devices shall be approved by the Administrator.

(c) An engine air inlet system presenting an air inlet restriction within 1 inch of water of the upper limit for the engine operating condition which results in maximum air flow, as established by the engine manufacturer in his sales and service literature, for the Diesel engine being tested shall be used.

§ 86.314–79 Fuel flow measurement specifications.

(a) The fuel flow rate measurement instrument must have a minimum accuracy of ±1 percent of full-scale flow rate for each measurement range used. An exception for Diesel engines is allowed at the idle and 2-percent power points. For these modes, the minimum accuracy is ±2 percent of full-scale flow rate for each measurement range used. The controlling parameters are the elapsed time measurement of the event and the weight or volume measurement. Restrictions on these parameters are:

(1) The error in the elapsed time measurement of the event must not be greater than 1 percent of the absolute event time. This includes errors in starting and stopping the clock as well as the period of the clock.

(2) For Diesel engines only, if the mass of fuel consumed is measured by discrete weights, then the error in the actual weight of the fuel consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the measuring weight. An exception for Diesel engines is allowed at the idle and 2-percent power points. For these modes the error in the actual weight of the fuel consumed must not be greater than ±2 percent of the measuring weight.

(3) If the mass of fuel consumed is measured electronically (load cell, load beam, etc.), the error in the actual weight of fuel consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the full-scale value of the electronic device.

(4) If the mass of fuel consumed is measured by volume flow and density, the error in the actual volume consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the full-scale value of the volume measuring device.

(b) For the devices that have varying mass scales (electronic weight, volume, density, etc.), measurements may not be used for calculations if the measurement is less than 20 percent of full scale.

(c) *Option.* Complete flow-rate measurement systems may be used below 20 percent of full-scale measurement as long as the combination of mass and time measurements indicate a flow rate that has an error of less than 5 percent of the absolute flow rate.

§ 86.315–79 General analyzer specifications.

(a) *Analyzer response time.* The analyzer must respond to an instantaneous step change at the entrance to the analyzer with a response equal to 95 percent of that step change in 6.0 seconds or less on all ranges used. The step change shall be at least 60 percent of full-scale chart deflection. For NO_X analyzers using a water trap, the response time increase due to the water trap and associated plumbing need not be included in the analyzer response time.

(b) *Precision.* The precision of the analyzer must be no greater than ±1 percent of full-scale concentration for each range used above 155 ppm (or ppm C), or ±2 percent for each range used below 155 ppm (or ppm C). The precision is defined as 2.5 times the standard deviation(s) of 10 repetitive responses to a given calibration or span gas.

(c) *Noise.* The analyzer peak-to-peak response to zero and calibration or span gases over any 10-second period shall not exceed 2 percent of full/scale chart deflection on all ranges used.

(d) *Zero drift.* The analyzer zero-response drift during a 1-hour period shall be less than 2 percent of full-scale chart deflection on the lowest range used. The zero-response is defined as the mean response including noise to a zero-gas during a 30-second time interval.

(e) *Span drift.* The analyzer span drift during a 1-hour period shall be less

than 2 percent of full-scale chart deflection on the lowest range used. The analyzer span is defined as the difference between the span-response and the zero-response. The span-response is defined as the mean response including noise to a span gas during a 30-second time interval.

(Secs. 206, 301(a), Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7525, 7601(a)))

[42 FR 45154, Sept. 8, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 16917, Mar. 20, 1979]

§ 86.316–79 Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide analyzer specifications.

(a) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide measurements are to be made with nondispersive infrared (NDIR) an analyzers.

(b) The use of linearizing circuits is permitted.

(c) The minimum water rejection ratio (maximum CO_2 interference) as measured by § 86.321 shall be:

(1) For CO analyzers, 1000:1.

(2) For CO_2 analyzers, 100:1.

(d) The minimum CO_2 rejection ratio (maximum CO_2 interference) as measured by § 86.322 for CO analyzers shall be 5000:1.

(e) *Zero suppression*. Various techniques of zero suppression may be used to increase readability, but only with prior approval by the Administrator.

§ 86.317–79 Hydrocarbon analyzer specifications.

(a) Hydrocarbon measurements are to be made with a heated flame ionization detector (HFID) analyzer.

(b) *Option*. A non-heated flame ionization detector (FID) that measures hydrocarbon emissions on a dry basis is permitted for gasoline-fueled testing; *Provided*, That equivalency is demonstrated to the Administrator. With the exception of temperatures, all specifications contained in subpart D apply to the optional system.

(c) The analyzer shall be fitted with a constant temperature oven housing the detector and sample-handling components. It shall maintain temperature with 2 °C of the set point. The detector, oven, and sample-handling components within the oven shall be suitable for continuous operation at temperatures to 200 °C.

(d) Fuel and burner air shall conform to the specifications in § 86.308.

(e) The percent of oxygen interference must be less than 3 percent, as specified in § 86.331(d)(7).

(f) Premixed burner air:

(1) For Diesel engines, premixing a small amount of air with the HFID fuel prior to combustion within the HFID burner is not recommended as a means of improving oxygen interference ($\%O_2$ I). However, this procedure may be used if the engine manufacturer demonstrates on each basic combustion system (i.e., 4 cycle DI, 2 cycle DI, 4 cycle precup, etc.) that an HFID using this procedure produces comparable results to an HFID not using this procedure. These data must be submitted to the Administrator for his approval prior to testing.

(2) For gasoline-fueled engines, premixing burner air with the HFID fuel is not allowed.

§ 86.318–79 Oxides of nitrogen analyzer specifications.

(a) Oxides of nitrogen are to be measured with a chemiluminescense analyzer.

(1) The NO_X sample must be heated per § 86.309(a) and § 86.310(a) up to the NO_2 to NO converter.

(2) For high vacuum CL analyzers with heated capillary modules, supplying a heated sample to the capillary module is sufficient.

(3) The NO_2 to NO convertor efficiency shall be at least 90 percent.

(4) The quench interference must be less than 3.0 percent as measured in § 86.327.

(b) *Option*. The oxides of nitrogen may be measured with an NDIR analyzer system that meets the following specifications:

(1) The system shall include an NO_2 to NO converter, a water trap, and an NDIR analyzer in that order.

(2) The NO_2 to NO converter shall obtain a sample directly from the heated sample line.

(3) The water trap shall meet the specifications in § 86.311(e).

(4) The NO NDIR analyzer shall be calibrated per § 86.330.

(5) The minimum water rejection ratio (maximum water interference)